



Correspondence of the Gazette.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A Quiet Week in Congress. The Babcock Acquittal.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1870.

The past has not been a lively week in either house. The consideration of the appropriation bill has progressed very slowly, and the members have been engaged in the usual method of economy pursued in the present session. The majority is as much at variance with itself as at the commencement of the session, and with small hopes of an understanding.

The present state of interest here has been the Babcock trial, and all classes unite in general identification at the result. I have endeavored to avoid any allusion to the matter during the progress of the trial, for the reason that two much has been said on both sides, and every intelligent in Washington to recognize the case and its probable result. The indictment was agreed and made, and the question agitated, for no other than political purposes and ends. A somewhat prominent Whig, who has said that he has been three weeks in that he is not no more sensible than he was before a moment that Gen. Babcock knew anything about the whiskey frauds, but it was necessary for the opposition to snatch the opportunity and convict him in order to sustain what was done. In Washington, as late as Wednesday afternoon, that a verdict of guilty would be rendered. In the belief that the composition of the jury was such that any other verdict was impossible.

At present as to Gen. Babcock, and a more free-borne, generous, honorable man never lived. For many years he has held prominent positions in public life, and is better known in Washington today than almost any other public man. As an officer of the Army he has been distinguished with unusual responsibility, and has won the admiration of all public men in Washington. None who know him believe for a moment that the least suspicion of guilt could attach to his name or honor; and it is little to the credit of the press of the country, or the Democratic party, that they have not been more fully informed of the capital, the improvements of the capital, has played no mean part in its remarkable transformation. As the truly friend and private secretary of the nation, he has been far higher in the estimation of all public men in Washington. None who know him believe for a moment that the least suspicion of guilt could attach to his name or honor; and it is little to the credit of the press of the country, or the Democratic party, that they have not been more fully informed of the capital, the improvements of the capital, has played no mean part in its remarkable transformation.

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APPOINTMENT.—Mr. John E. Huntress, a former resident of North Weymouth, now resident in South Boston, has been appointed a Notary Public. Mr. Huntress is extensively engaged in real estate and insurance business on Broadway, and is on the city Board of Assessors.

FAIR.—The members of Union Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of Weymouth, are making preparations for a fair, in furtherance of their temperance work, and as is, or should be a matter of general public interest, they invite the friends of temperance to contribute articles ornamental or useful, to carry out this object. Articles can be left with C. W. Stevens, Wm. K. Baker or Mrs. Lewis M. Pratt, and will be sold at a fair price. The fair will be held in two or three weeks, it will be highly gratifying. No interloper need be afraid, but to resolve to fully support the matter, fully considering its advantages, while continuing to do its best for the public welfare.

ANNIVERSARY.—Mechanics Temple of Honor celebrate their anniversary in the Temple Hall, East Weymouth, next Wednesday evening, when they will present a variety of entertainment for the members and their ladies.

LECTURE.—The lecture of J. W. Armstrong, Esq., on Monday evening, "The War of Moxie," was an able and eloquent oration, well calculated to interest every man in the audience. The speaker, with a statement of ideas prevailing before the Copernican System was generally adopted, their bearing upon navigation and commerce, the lecture aptly showed the difficulties attending Columbus's discovery of the New World, and the then remaining two grades in rank: Gen. Sheridan has two, the Major and Brigadier Generals, one each. The Quartermasters and Substane Departments, as such are abolished, and merged into the General Staff, and the General Staff, with the rank of Brigadier General, six colonels, ten lieutenants, twenty-four majors, and forty-two captains. This section does not materially change the status of the members of the two bureaus, but it is equalized, and is on the whole a change for the better. The section relating to the Medical Department legislates some forty officers out of service, and limits the surgeons to fifty. The Engineer, Ordnance, Pay and Adjutant Generals are all abolished.

The bill further provides for the retirement and muster-out of such officers as may by reason of disability or other causes be considered unfit for service, under a Darwinian theory of the "survival of the fittest," for the sake of the health of such as are relieved, which may be for service, without new appointments to the graduates of West Point, and the first sergeants of the several arms, who shall have passed the preliminary examination after two years service, the regular army; it increases the monthly pay of first sergeants only to \$40 per month, and prohibits the upholding of laundresses. CARLTON.

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TIGHT PLACE.—Mr. Peter Lincoln, formerly of East Weymouth, who is now engaged in the retail shoe trade on Broadway, South Boston, and who occupied the rooms in the rear of his store, was awakened the other night by the noise of breaking glass, and on examination found that one of the windows of the store had been smashed by a thief, who had apparently vanished. Thinking the rogue had retired to await further developments, Mr. L. stationed himself at the fracture, and soon discovered an arm projected through the aperture, which he immediately seized in a vigorous grasp. He received some injury from contact of his hands with the edge of the broken glass, but the thief left a quantity of blood on the sidewalk before he could free himself from his predicament. Upon this suggestion, our much esteemed fellow citizen P. M. took a position at the stand, and in behalf of "Anonymous" announced the meeting open for business.

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## LIST!

represented!

Java Coffee, 45c. per lb.  
Carolina, 90c. per lb.  
Corn Starch, (pound paper), 11c per lb.  
Coconut Raisins, 100c. per lb.  
Raisins, 13c. per lb.  
3 CTS. PER 1-4 GROSS.  
10c. per bushel.  
12c. per peck.  
5c. per lb.

Crackers, 1c. per lb.  
Cocoa, 40c. per lb.  
Chocolate, 80c. per lb.  
8cts. per lb.

Mustard, 25c. per bottle, per bottle.  
also at 90c., 75c., and  
60c. and 90c. per lb.  
per quart.

10.50 and \$1.11.

1.32. 1.38.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Paper Ware,

paper to be a very desirable article, dur-

ing not leak, break, shrik, rust, or fall to

CO.,  
TH LANDING.

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Substance Face."

HAMMER is prepared to do all

the work to be done.

to every part of the state.

also at 90c., 75c., and

60c. and 90c. per lb.

CHAMBERLAIN,

WEYMOUTH.

LILLIAN W. BURKE,

ORNEYATLAW,

WEYMOUTH.

ICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P.M.

TGAGEE'S SALE

AL ESTATE

WEYMOUTH.

of a power of sale contained in a certain

Deed given by Charles H. Copland,

Copland, his wife, in her own right,

and their children, for the sum of

Deed, April 14, 1875, and recorded

Deeds, April 9, 1875, and recorded

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

(Correspondence of the Gazette.)

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Mr. Blaine and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1874.

The past week has been unusually quiet on this side. Nothing of consequence has occurred, excepted in either House, the Senate on Wednesday finding itself unable to do, and on Thursday, after a short session, adjourned over to Monday. The House, with plenty to do, has been active, and has done its duty. The Senate, however, does not seem to have been so active, still hunting for evidence to frame articles of impeachment in the Belknap case, and Mr. Clymer's committee busy in investigating its members. The exposure of corruption in the Administration has been well received, and the leaders of the party are in hopes of finding more corruption in time for the Connecticut election, but with small hopes of success. I fear we must be content with the Belknap affair, for the present, and the party, though it has the charge, is proportionately at a standstill. We have been quite a little

availing himself of the opportunity. Unlike Thad Stevens, who disciplined his party, the party will not be compelled to obey him, for the reason that only by following him can they escape the constant blundering which meets a like independence in the ranks of the opposition. From this position of isolation, and for this reason he is the centre of observation here, in all calculations for the nomination. He is full of surprises, not only in the opposition but to his own party, and is stronger today than he was a month ago. Mr. Blaine, in his speech, does not seem to have been proffered the War Department and declined for a reason that no one admits for a moment. It was the fear that Mr. Blaine would go to the Senate; then it was the fear that he would not be elected, and so on. Mr. Blaine does not think it best that Mr. Morrill should remain at the head of the Senate epproval. The interest in the cause seems to demand the organization of a Reform Club, and a meeting for that purpose was appointed on Wednesday evening. The next meeting will be at the Union Cong'g, church, next Sunday evening, March 26. Able speakers from abroad, and delegates from Reform Clubs are expected. Now is the time for work in the temperature cause.

The Highland Light Lodge of Good Templars is in a flourishing condition, receiving weekly accessions to its number.

We rejoice to know there is a prospect of one blot on our village being wiped out, as an individual having no visible means of support, save that large numbers of suspicious individuals make frequent calls, and madame, rumor, on good authority, says the water which they obtain there has a peculiarly benumbing effect, has received the name of "Death's Kiss." They are to the reprobate, and both parties apprehend something of which they have not the least idea, beyond a vague anticipation of a sensation. A prominent Senator, who is also a candidate for the Post of Tuesday morning, New Hampshire has spoken, but the Post is silent. What can be the matter? We are wont to depend upon that ancient adage to teach us the truth, and we are advised to do so.

To conclude, it is the opinion among those who seem well informed that Mr. Blaine is straining every nerve, and bending every energy in the race for the White House. If he has not the execution of his friends and admirers, he is to be beaten.

Some of the agitators of the division of the town are feeling rather flat at the result of their application to the legislature for a severance of the bond which has been in existence for 250 years, bound North and South in indissoluble union.

Business is reviving in our shops, and we are hoping for an early summer, that may give employment to the many idle hands that seem to be a sort of surplus force.

Plans are being devised for the further success of the Agricultural and Industrial Society, and a culmination of these plans may be looked for in a grand Centennial gathering on the 4th of July next.

We understand that the Webster Literary Society intend to give soon, another of their annual entertainments.

Mr. Blaine is claiming that the result in New Hampshire is a victory for their candidate, though upon what particular grounds I have failed to learn. The Mr. Blaine is a galloping ground, however, seems to be a moderate drinker, and has been a member of the Temperance Conventions have instructed their delegates to Cincinnati to support him, and several Western men with whom I have spoken on the subject have declared him to be their candidate from their own acquaintance, and believed him to control a strong and influential element. Mr. B. is unquestionably of more use to himself and his party on the floor of the House, than he would have been in the secession of the South. The death of Dastay, the awful warning of the danger of a false move; the *betis noir* of Mr. Randall and the Northern wing, and the terror of the ex-Confederate mob. They have not received, however, the same recognition as the South, who have not been able to make out their disownment of their disownment, or to theorize over the tactics which led to it. They do not admit for a moment that their rout was due to any one but himself, and the result of the battle of the 4th of July, is that the ex-Confederate mob, is watching the field, and stands today, in the eyes of the ex-Confederate House, as the embodiment of the Union, personified.

I have written you a sketch of Mr. Blaine, and several other letters, but may be given an opportunity as may occur. I presume there is little need to describe figure so familiar to all that of the ex-Speaker to a New Englander; but to such as have not seen him, and to those who can call him by the type of the stalwart, lumbermen whom types in Congress—tall, straight, and commanding of stature, muscular of frame, perhaps a trifle stout, large build, broad shouldered, yet appears the athletic, and frank, of an ex-Confederate, and with a step quick and light as that of his eldest son. On his broad shoulders sits a hand as firm and square as that of his physical rival in the upper house—the Apollo from Utopia; his hair cropped short, and as black as his hair, is rather thin than full, and the mischievous duty which a few locks of long hair perform on the apex, develop the absence of any growth on the crown. His forehead is full, high and prominent; his eyes are large, round, and pale, with a most singular, inquisitive, yet strictly classical; his mouth, and so forth as a thick beard will permit, expressive. He has a manner of speaking that is sharp and decided; the words are ejected with a rapid, rolling, fluent, and clear, and the height of eloquence, and Everett demonstrated as the silver tones of rhetoric—. His utterance is distinct, clear, and never muddling, as so many of our political orators. His ideas are always clearly set forth, and his language is forcible, and always applicable and strikingly simple, his argument forcible and weighty, and at times rising to the height of eloquence. His particular strength lies in his clear knowledge of parliamentary law, and his skill in the use of the rules of debate and his marvelous self-command, and inclining to think the interlocutor is the strongest point. Mr. Randall, the leader of the opposition, has not the slightest command of himself or his talents, and a want of self-possession which causes him to so far overthrow his equilibrium as to make him ridiculous in the eyes of his friends, and to cause him to wonder aimlessly in search of his argument, which is never—in the way—very clear to himself or his audience. We have seen Mr. Randall in his usual rôle of the self-styled, wherein he seemed almost lost in his subject, when a question "will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?" from Mr. Blaine, has been sufficient to upset him, and caused him to drop his argument like a bomb, and to hopeless confusion. Perhaps as good an illustration of this may be desired occurred the other day; the House had under consideration that feature of the Appropriation bill, which proposed to pay the salary of members. Mr. Randall having remarked that the present salary was too large, and beyond the needs of a Congressman, and Mr. Townsend of New York, having confronted him with one of his own, which he asserted three years ago, when he asserted that salary, Mr. Blaine, of Kentucky, enquired, "What gentleman allow me to ask him a question?"

Mr. Randall. Yes, sir.

Mr. White. There are one or two questions I would like to ask. First, did I realize the fact that the country condemned his vote on the "back-salary" bill?

Mr. Randall. Well, oow, is there none of your business what the country really thought? I have made my statement to that effect.

Mr. White. I want to ask the gentleman, what is the reason that the country condemned his vote on the "back-salary" bill?

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## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### The Garden.

Cheese, Ward's Nectar, Prolific Nectar, and White Jersey melons are all good; sow in rich hills six feet apart, when the soil is warm.

South of New York onions succeed best from sets; plant early in very rich soil in drills fifteen inches apart. When they can be grown from seeds sow the same distance apart; the soil cannot be too rich, nor early. Yellow and Field Beet, Early Red, early Yellow Danvers are standard sorts. For gardens potato and top onions are often used, set in drills fifteen inches apart, and four inches apart in drill.

Now the Double or Moss Curled parley early in open ground, a gentle hotbed.

Now Hollow Crowned parsnips as soon as the soil can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart.

Carter's First Crop, or some other round parsnips, may be sown when the ground thaws. Alpha is the earliest of the wrinkled parsnips, but needs warm weather. When Champion of England comes to maturity it is wanted. Yellow Gem, Premium Gem, and Blue Pated are good dwarf sorts, requiring no staking, and useful to fill odd spaces.

Squash' peppers for pickling, and Sweet Mountain for stuffing, may be sown like egg plants.

Put some early sorts of potatoes in a warm place to sprout, and plant for early use as soon as frost is out. Alpha and Showers are now and very early. First Vermont and Early Rose a little later, and good.

Radishes may be sown very early in open ground or may be forced in a frame. French Breakfast, Early Turnip, and Olive-shaped are good short varieties; the Long Scarlet for long.

Salad and scorzonera, there is but one variety of each, sow the same as parsnips.

Uncover spinach that wintered over when heavy frosts are passing, and harrow between the rows. Sow seed of Round-leaved early; New Zealand, for midsummer, may be sown in May.

Summer Crookback squashes are the best. Marrow, Marrow, Yokohama, Hubbard, and Butternut are favorite late sorts. A few for early use may be started under glass in pots or on soleis.

Now tomatoes in hot-bed and transplant to boxes or another hot-bed, or where there are but a few, to small pots; the object is to get a strong stocky plant, to set out as soon as it is safe. Cress, Lettuce, and Cabbage, for early, and Kohlrabi for the rest of the season, have not been excelled.

White Dutch, or Red Top, Strap-leaved for early, and Long White French, is the best late. Get in the early sorts as soon as the ground is ready. —Agriculturist.

### Domestic Economy.

An economical young man in Chicago, who is cultivating the affections of an eligible young woman, and considers it quite enough to have to pay for theater tickets and supper without going to the expense of a ticket, has contrived an ingenious plan to satisfy his sweethearts.

He turns the conversation upon the frightful prevalence of smallpox and the recklessness with which they are con-

sidered. He says, "I am going to have a young gentleman and lady of the highest family take a carriage to go to the theater a few evenings before—a carriage that had been employed but a few hours before in carrying a smallpox patient to the postoffice, the consequence of which was that they were both smitten with the disease, and I am afraid that the carriage will be used again." The young woman, if she recovers, which is doubtful, losing one eye and being disfigured for life. By this time that woman turns as pale as she conveniently can, and her hair would be standing on end where it did not, and so when it is time to go to the theater, and the young man says, "I will step out and get a carriage, etc., etc." Let us go in the street cars, for we will see so many funny people, and it will save so much money for us when we go housekeeping," and the young man, after a faint show of opposition, was broken up by revenue officers in South Carolina.

Spring Fashions for Ladies.

The leading model in spring toilettes is the polonaise. This for the most part will make the princess shape, very long and but slightly draped below and back of the arms. These will be great in white, pink, India, cashmere, trimmings, trimmed with wooden fringe of the same shade as the material. Short paletolets, half fitting in the back and fastened only at the neck, to hang straight and open at the neck, will furnish one of the styles for outside garments.

Linon cuffs and collars for ladies, the high English collar with its points rolled over in front promises to continue in style through the spring, bands of solid colors, and plaids in cashmere or gingham, edge many of them.

A richly fabric in black is the striped damask, with alternate taffeta stripes two and three inches wide. Taffeta stripes are largely taking the places of those of rep and silk and satin.

### A Breakfast which Cost Life.

J. B. Smith owns a place on the East River, where the Minnie (Ala.) Regatta, and similar regattas, are held, and the persons, A. M. Deegan, who died lately, had charge of the premises. There was a workman there by the name of William Ansell, who seemed dissatisfied with Mr. Deegan's way of managing things, and who made himself so troublesome and officious that Mr. Deegan reported to him. Mr. Smith, William, was sent, and was forced to go to him to have his revenge. He had to poison every person about the place. One morning some one poisoned the water bucket, which stood on the back gallery. That morning the cook neared the water from this bucket for cooking breakfast, and shortly after breakfast was overcome by a fit, and died with a sudden sickness. William Ansell, the alleged poisoner, was the first one who complained, and told those present that he was going to die. He was immediately seized with the most terrible convulsions, and died in one hour from the time he was first attacked. The next day he was buried in the Mississippi River, a victim to his own malice. The court, however, found that others were likewise burned and that their remains fell with the flooring. The loss amounted to \$30,000, covered with insurance. The institution was under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and contained seventy-two old women and an equal number of men, whose ages ranged from sixty-eight to 105 years. The cause of the firm is unknown.

It is now considered certain that ten men were lost by the burning of the Norwich (Conn.) poorhouse. Five of the inmates were wounded, two fatally by jumping from windows. An Ahabinean army attacked a camp of stragglers, and received terrible injuries, from which they died shortly after. Many others escaped to the roof, from whence they were rescued by the police and firemen and hurried off to be properly clothed and cared for. It was impossible to tell whether all the inmates were saved, although it was thought that they were. By strenuous exertions, the firemen confined the flames to the north wing, thus saving the portion occupied by the old women. On the subsidence of the fire, men reached the upper stories by ladders and found the charred remains of seventeen of the male inmates stretched on their iron bedsheets, which were reeking with blood. The firemen had been sent to the roof, and were soon after rescued by the police, and received terrible injuries, from which they died shortly after. Many others escaped to the roof, from whence they were rescued by the police and firemen and hurried off to be properly clothed and cared for. It was impossible to tell whether all the inmates were saved, although it was thought that they were.

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[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A Stroll through the Capitol. Among the Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1870.

The other day, while passing through the Capitol, it occurred to me that a passing description of some of its features would be of interest to our friends for a letter to the *Gazette*. The dearth of important news during the past week furnishes the occasion, and a rainy morning the opportunity, to note one of the features of this great and the capital city.

Of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who annually visit the Capitol, there are few who notice, or notice, care to stop and examine, the multitude of frescoes in the capitol and city.

The paintings, the statues, the gilding, the beauties of its adornment, the brilliant hues of the paintings and thins of sunlight sifted through the top-lights, the ponderous and ornate cornices, the shining walls of many thousand feet, the tasseled curtains above the galleries, which a first and casual visit affords.

The thick walls and absence of sunlight, so wrap one in shadow, that experience alone can accustom the eye to the dim twilight effect, and another appreciate the hidden beauties of the hall and galleries.

Particularly is this the case in the passages beneath either hall of assembly, and in the rear of the Senate-chamber, and the Hall of the House. As one passes through these passages, dimly lighted by the gas, the eye is drawn to a succession of painted walls, a succession of quiet colors attracts him; a confused mass of partially illuminated colors gradually hawing upon the senses like a dimly defined web of rainbow hues. Looking closely to the paintings, the artist's names remove themselves into landscape, marine view, portrait and emblematic design, bird, beast, flower, fruit and insect, in graceful touch and delicately fastioned.

Should one examine the grand aggregate of these, he will be surprised to find every bird known to America is here faithfully and artistically depicted.

In individual panels we discern stories of tropic and pole, of morning and or evening, the bright hues of Florida, the birds of the rose and myrtle, the birds of New England dove, while myriad of tiny insects stud leaf and branch, as they depend in beauty seasons above our heads. Pictured designs of the legends of mythology, of aboriginal and other more or less various, stand in one and at every turn.

We pass by, noting the endless variety of design, the minute finish of the faintest worm and insect on leaf or bud; recognizing with delight a familiar face in portrait or a well-known landscape, and the like.

A delicate group of godless and ethereal, of astral and nymph, and if you inquire of lounging offal, as has the writer, the name of the artist to whose tender grace and unexampled taste we owe this pleasure, as before, for the said official will punish your tenacity. In expiring his ignorance by a flush and a frown, and a clearly expressed intention of ejecting you from the premises, if the feature be my index of taste.

But careful inquiry of the ever considerate and amiable Mr. Spofford, will tell you, as I did, that the wonderful frescoes are the work of two young Germans, who for seven long years labored in the arduous task of striking eyes and fresh ventilation, by means of these walls, their wonderful impressions, until the declining health of one and the failing eyesight of the other forced them to rest from their labors—and leave the competition to their equals.

In the course of a week, we pass, while the eager, tone-blown, amateur bass, for a living in the city of Hamburg.

To these careful and conscientious artists succeeded Brinckmann, who now reigns supreme in the passages, and Committee room of the House.

Should one walk through the building at any hour of the day, and I am not quite sure but that at any hour of the night—and lu some dark passage, or corridor, or star-case, or apartment, perched on a fragile staging, suspended over the floor, and peeping away for life, that he will find Brinckmann, and no one who can tell exactly he first commenced to paint within the Capitol. Beneath our grand panoply in the Senate basement I found in diamond capsule, 1850. Some one had said, "no one can tell exactly when he began painting in the Capitol; no man can fore-see the time when he will not be painting still." He is a sort of artiste Melchedet, without beginning or end of days." The lower stories of the Senate apartment, the monstrous erections, the gloomy crypts, the guide-book tells us that "the decorations of the plasters of the corrigio in the Vatican, with additions from the natural history of America, insinuate Brinckmann's hand, and will keep in the basements of the Capitol, hidden in the walls, with recollections of Raphael interspersed, where memory fails, with the figures of a graceful pelican above a frisking peacock. The remarkable geniuses, who deserve the title of "geniuses," have painted over more square miles of space than any other painter since the world began. High up in the dome, 180 feet from the pavement, with allegorical figures, and groups of figures, 100 feet in diameter, the base, the air, every fish of the sea, may be found on the walls of the Capitol, astonishing reminders of Brinckmann's genius and persistence. And yet I could not mention a more pleasant hour for the visitor to the Capitol than the time when he will not be painting still.

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FIRE.—The house of Joshua Day, at Weymouth Landing, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Monday last, by ignition of a lot of clothes which had been left hanging near the fire while Mrs. Day was absent for a short time. A boy who was passing saw one of the children at the window, calling for help, and finding that the house was on fire he gave the alarm, and a number of men employed near by entered the house, and put out the fire in season to save the building.

CONCERT.—Mr. J. Frank Porter had a crowded house at his benefit concert at East Weymouth, last Monday evening.

The porter is a general favorite, and the hold every soul of the air, and every fish of the sea, may be found on the walls of the Capitol, astonishing reminders of Brinckmann's genius and persistence. And yet I could not mention a more pleasant hour for the visitor to the Capitol than the time when he will not be painting still.

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## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Household Hints and Hints.

**Lemon Pies.**—Two good cups of sugar, two well beaten eggs, juice and grated rind of two lemons, and two cups of sifted apple. Bake in an under-crust.

**Sour Apple Jelly.**—Take good sour apples and stew them tender; squeeze through a coarse cloth, add sugar to taste, and simmer down as thick as desired.

**Molasses Cookies.**—Take two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, two cups of butter, four teaspoonsful of alum, put in two cups of boiling water, four teaspoonsfuls of soda, and four enough to roll out.

**To Make Delicate Lemon Pie.**—Break the rind and pulp of one lemon into one cup of maple molasses, add a half teaspoonful of flour, butter the size of a shellback, dropped in little pieces over the mixture; make a good puff paste for top and bottom. Bake in a quick oven.

**Ginger Cookies.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of lard, two-thirds cup of flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of cream, a little butter, a dash of nutmeg, a dash of cinnamon, a dash of ginger, a dash of allspice, and one teaspoonful of salt-powder.

**Gelatin Ices for Cakes.**—One scant tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of hot water; mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, spread on the cake and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water. It does not crack after becoming dry.

**Cobras Bala.**—Put your coldish to soak a day and a half, then boil until tender. Add one cup of boiling water, too. When the day is over, roll over, lump, no matter how small, apart until it is light and foamy. Mash the potatoes until they are perfectly smooth; add a little cream or milk, and a little butter, but not enough to color them; mix all thoroughly; roll into flat balls, about one-half inch thick. Be certain to make them a good size; a little larger than a dice will do. The delicious mixed throughout, just sufficient to flavor. Fry a good brown, in plenty of hot lard. Cooked oysters, laid on before eating, make them still better. Remember, the beauty is to have them fine and white inside, like a cream puff.

### Measure for the Starches.

Homemakers, when mixed with enough salt to work fine, has special fitness for the onion crop, as it can be applied to the surface where wanted, has no weed seeds, and is exceedingly valuable, being little more than grain.

Lodged seedlings are a special value on sandy soils, and produce most effect upon onions, potatoes, corn, and the root crops. Their value is lasting, and the effect of a liberal application will be noticed for years, and if not to be had more than three miles their use is profit.

Unleashed seed has a most marked effect when applied broadcast over onions partly grown—in fact, it is one of the most valuable special manures for this crop, and is worth for this purpose twice the amount paid by soap-makers. For all garden crops they are valuable; potatoes, turnips, beets, and peas deriving most benefit from onions.

Light is of most value on rich old soils, its effect being to unlock and release fertility already in the soil, but inactive or insoluble. Hence, upon poor soils it may sometimes do more harm than good, but need upon rich old garden soils its use occasionally will produce astonishing results.

Super-phosphate of lime produces a very great and rapid fertilizing effect if it falls to a soft soil, the rapid development it gives in plant life enables the roots to lay hold of much food they would not otherwise. In the garden it is of special value to hasten growth, while plants are still small and unable yet to reach coarse manures and also to touch up and bring forward any portion of the crop which may be in a condition for further help. While depending chiefly on stable and green manures, we always find profitable use for more or less super-phosphate.

In the garden hand plaster is exceedingly variable in its effects. Some of the most marked benefits from its use have been noticed upon vines during a dry summer. If applied over the soil, the hill and the soil are carried a drought so severe that the leaves droop at midday, they will, in a couple of days, show no signs of drooping, but exhibit unusual vigor.

### Size of Farns.

There are two sides to every question, and it is easy to make a comparison when no proof is expected. We place together two views of the question: "How much hand shall we cultivate?" taken from two of our most recent exchanges.

Some farms make near neighbors, they make good yearly; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for labor; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is a tiller; there is no watching of the hired hands; the mind is not kept in a worry, and the work is done in time. There is so much fear of drought of weather, of a frost; of small prices. There's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read—to improve their minds. A short horse is soon carried, and the work a small farm is given to the men for comfort; we, and give as small farms for profit.

If you should ask me whether a general could best man 5,000 or 50,000 men, I should tell you that it depends upon his skill, talents, capacity, etc. Now, why will not the same rule apply to farmers? One man will carry on far more than another, and will be more contented and more independent, and so on, as well as it he were rich. Any other man could no more stay on a farm than a centipede could stay in a teakettle. The rest Yankees generally wants elbow room. We must adopt a style of farming suited not only to the soil, climate and markets in our several locations, but a style adapted to our individual habits, preferences and temperaments.

### Cooking Food for Fatten.

G. E. C. writes to the *Times*, "There seems to be a great demand about cooking food for fatten. I know it is good for hogs, and why will it not equally well for cattle? I intend to give it a trial next winter. Why will not a fifty gallon kettle, set on an arch, with good cover, be as cheap and effective for twenty or twenty-five head as anything I could get?"

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### What Russia is Doing.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

**Interesting Items from Russia and Abroad.**

**New Hampshire.**—Two and one-half cups of sugar, two well beaten eggs, juice and grated rind of two lemons, and two cups of sifted apple. Bake in an under-crust.

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**Why he Remained a Bachelor.**

In an elegant mansion near the Arlington House in this city, says a Washington correspondent, reside two ladies of the old aristocracy—Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About five of them are in the little service which makes her interesting. She was the second and the fifth-oldest daughter of the late President Buchanan, and until he met Miss Coleman in her youth, he was almost a recluse from ladies' society. He was engaged to her when she was abroad as American minister to the court of St. James in London. At the time Miss Coleman died in New York. He returned to this country on a visit, and on the evening he arrived Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued, and instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She had taken offense at his not calling the evening before, and refused to see him, and they never met again.

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